Amount of Space Required.

CONTRARY TO PARLIAMENTARY LAW

Allen Again Attacks Secretary Gage's Course.

VARIOUS BILLS PASSED

In the Searte today a resolution offered by Mr. Harris (Kan.) calling upon the Secretary of the Interior for all reports and papers relating to the management of the Osage Indian agency was passed.

Mr. Ailen (Neb.) offered a resolution that committee of nine members of the Senate appointed to make an investigation of the transactions between the Treasury De partment and the National City and Hanover banks of New York and other banks since March 4, 1897, and also to investigate the sale of the old custom house property

Mr. Aldrich objected, and the resolution

went over.

The debate on the Philippine question, as indicated by Mr. Pettigrew when he offered a resolution yesterday to print as a public document a compilation of matter known at "the Philippine commission," was begun by the calling up of the reso-

Mr. Lodge, chairman of the Philippine

Mr. Lodge, chairman of the Philippine committee, desired to know what was con-tained in the resolution.

Mr. Pettigrew in reply said that the pro-posed document was a compilation of arti-cles written by the executive committee of the Anti-imperialistic League of Washing-ton, D. C., in comment upon the report of the Philippine commission. the Anti-imperialistic League of Washington, D. C., in comment upon the report of the Philippine commission.

"I hope," said he, "the senator (Mr. Ledge) will allow this document to be control."

Mr. Lodge-"It is not for me to say whether the document shall or shall not

e printed. Resuming, Mr. Pettigrew said he desired to reach the people through the plan he had adopted of securing the publication of the matter he offered in the form of a docu-

The great journals of the country wi of publish what transpres here and the copie can be reached only through the plan have adopted by securing the publication of the document in the form of documents The great newspapers are supporting the pelley of the administration and we have been driven to this course in order to get the facts to the people through the mails." Mr. Pettigrew was proceeding with some remarks, when Mr. Gallinger made the point of order that no question of consistration could be debated under the rules before 2 p.m. if objection be made. He characters objects of the process of the process

The chair (Mr. Frye) sustained the point "I do not care," said Mr. Pettigrew, "to bject to the ruling of the chair, but it is

departure from the customs, practices d rulings of the Senate."

and rulings of the Senate."

"I simply rise," interjected Mr. Cockrell (Mo.). "to make a solemn protest against the ruling of the chair. I know that he desires to do right, but his ruling is a departure from the regular practices of the Senate."

Mr. Hoar maintained that the chair's rul-ing was correct. It was not, he said, a matter of courtesy but of parliamentary right. ate upon the parliamentary question erminates by a positive objection by

Mr. Wolcott of Colorado.
On motion of Mr. Chandler it was decided that the Senate should adjourn from today

Postmaster's Salary Increased.

After the passage of a bill increasing the dary of the postmaster of Washington to \$6,000 a year and some minor measures Mr. Allen resumed his speech, begun yesterday, on the statement of Secretary Gage oncerning his relations with the National Mty and Hanover banks of New York.

At 2 o'clock the financial bill was laid be-fere the Senate, but no senator was pre-pared to speak upon it.

Mr. Chandler gave notice that Wednesday next at the conclusion of morning business he would call up the Quay case, at which time Mr. Turley (Tenn.) would address the

Sympathy for Boers.

Mr. Pettigrew offered the resolution exnding the sympathy of the Senate to the Boers previously introduced by Mr. Mason and gave notice that he would speak upon if on Monday.
The Senate then, at 2:40 p.m., on motion of Mr. Dayls, went into executive session.

The Hague Treaty.

sidering minor bills on the calendar. A till was passed authorizing the levee board of New Orleans to change the levee line in front of the marine hospital at New Orleans.

A bill was passed granting the Natichock railroad the right to build a bridge across the Red river, Louisiana. A brisk debate occurred over the bill

giving to Cuban vessels the most favored sation treatment in American ports. Mr. "ayton (Ala.) said this was but a part of the plecemeal legislation which Congress was extending to Cuba. The reports of Generals Brooke, Wilson and Lee, he said, had shown that the Cubans were capable of self-government and that the time was now ripe for the American government to now ripe for the American government to recognize the independent sovereignty of Cuba. While supporting the bill, Mr. Clayton expressed the hope that the legislation for Cuba would soon be framed on broader lines and more in harmony with what had been held out to the Cubans. His remarks evoked vigorous appliance. The bill was then passed as reported.

A bill was passed granting additional rights at Pittsburg to the Allegheny Valley Company.

Philippine Commission Report.

The President's message transmitting the Philippine commission's report was received and referred to the insular commit-Consideration of the Indian appropriation

Mr. Bartlett then made a speech on the southern question in reply to Mr. Linney.

The references to lynchings brought out an earnest speech from Mr. Cannou of Illinois explaining some of the statements made as to lynchings in Illinois, but reprobating this class of lawlessness wherever it might occur.

WHITE CROSS ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Allen Objects to the Proposed Ref-

Some debate was precipitated when the Senate convened today by a recommendation from the committee on the District of Columbia that the bill incorporating the White Cross Association of America be referred to the committee on foreign rela-

Mr. Allen (Nebt), the author of the measare, objected to such a reference, declaring it was a covert means of throttling the

The subject finally went over. The bill was passed by the Schate in the last session, but falled in the House.

COEUR D'ALENE INVESTIGATION.

Governor and Auditor of Idaho and Gen. Merriam Summonded Here. Sergeant-at-Arms Casson of the House of Representatives has issued subpoenas for the appearance before the committee on military affairs February 14 of Gov. Steunenberg and Auditor Lincoln of Idah

and Gen. Merriam of the army.

The governor and the auditor have accepted service by wire. Their presence is required in the investigation of the Coeur d'Alene mining troubles.

GUILTY OF MANSLAUGHTER. erdict of Jury in Case of Wooster

The trial of Worster Johnson, alias Worster Clark, charged with the murder of Emanuel Dodson last June, which was begun yesterday in Criminal Court No. 1 before Justice Clabaugh and a jury, was continued today. The entire morning session was occupied by counsel in the argumen SENATE DISTRICT COMMITTEE MEET on prayers. The following offered for the defense were granted by the court: That "Before the jury can convict the defendant is indicted they must be satisfied beyond All-Night Cars on Certain Lines reasonable doubt that he killed deceased

ifiable excuse. "The jury are instructed that if they be lieve the circumstances were such as to furnish reasonable ground in the mind of the defendant for apprehending a design on the part of the deceased to take his life or do him serious bodily harm, and the defendant had reasonable ground for believing the danger imminent, that such design would be accomplished, although it may afterward turn out that the appearances were false and there was in fact no such design, the defendant would be justified in killing his assailant.

The jury were also instructed that if they "believe, from the testimony, that Johnson was attacked by Dodson without having produced the occasion for the assault, and that the acts of Dodson then showed to the mind of Johnson, situated as he was, a present intention upon the part of Dodson either to take his life or do him serious bedily harm, or that it would have produced that impression upon the mind of any reasonably remeant person situated of lieve the circumstances were such as to

with malice aforethought and without jus-

fixed that impression upon the mind of any reasonably prudent person, situated as Johnson was, that Dodson was then about Johnson was, that Dodson was then about to kill him or do him some serious bodily harm; and if the jury further believe that the means he used were the only reasonable means at his con,mand to avert the threatened danger, and that he only fired in his own actual self-defense, not actuated by malic; and did not go there for the purpose of provoking this difficulty for the purpose of killing Dodson, they will find the defendant not guilty as charged in the indictment."

Two other prayers offered by the defense were rejected by the court.

Upon the reassembling of the court after recess Mr. S. D. Truitt of counsel for Johnrecess Mr. S. D. Truitt of counsel for Johnsen made the opening argument for the defense. He occupied about forty minutes in the delivery of his remarks, and was followed by Mr. Ashley M. Gould for the government. Mr. Gould spoke less than balf an hour, after which Maj. J. McDowell Carrington made the closing argument for the defense.

At five minutes before 2 o'clock United States Attorney Anderson began the closing argument for the prosecution and closed at twenty-five minutes past 2.

Judge Clabaugh called the attention of the jury to the fact, among other things,

the jury to the fact, among other things, that the killing of Dodson by Johnson was onceded, and explained to them that nalice aforethought did not necessarily

nean the bearing of ill-will, but might re mean the bearing of ill-will, but might re-sult from a depraved mind.

It is not incumbent upon the government, the court said, to prove motive when a deadly weapon is used and death results. There were circumstances when shooting is excusable, and it was for the jury to con-sider if such was the case with the present trial.

Justice Clabaugh closed his charge shortly before 3 o'clock, when the jury retired to consider their verdict. The jury at 3:10 o'clock returned a ver-dict of manslaughter.

ANSON AND MCGRAW PLEASED. Satisfactory Interview With Philadelphia Capitalists.

pecial P.spatch to The Evening Star.

PHILADELPHIA, February 2.-George H. Reger, who represents the local capitalists, together with Anson and McGraw, the new association committee, met a representative of the Union Traction Company and others interested in the project to put a base ball club here at 11 o'clock this morning. The situation was thoroughly canvassed and the capitalists professed to be satisfied. The backers asked for twentyfour hours to make certain inquiries. This is thought to be for the purpose of ascertaining whether a certain lot can be lease

taining whether a certain lot can be leased from the city.

George Reger said, after the conference: "Our people are thoroughly satisfied with the condition of the new association, but there are certain conditions which must be examined into before any definite answer is given. We have the money, and, unless there is an unexpected obstacle to be summounted, we shall instruct the association to go ahead with Philadelphia in the circuit."

cuit."

Anson said after the meeting: "The prospect of locating a club in Philadelphia is brighter at present than at any other time. Our interview this morning was in every way satisfactory. The people behind the Philadelphia end appear to be in dead carnest, and 1 do not see how the thing can miss fire now." This statement was corroborated by Mc-

Frank, who was present at the meeting.

Fresident Quinn returned from Washington this morning and denied that his trip
had any connection with the association. He stated that it was of a personal nature. Shortly after he returned he began round-ing up the delegates for the purpose of or-

As soon as the Senate went into executive ganizing.

As soon as the Senate went into executive ganizing.

The Hague peace treaty was taken ap. Considerable time was consumed in reading the document.

THE HOUSE.

The House spent some time today in considerable minor bills on the calendar. A

FOUR CHILDREN PERISH IN FIRE. Parents Left Them in House, Whiel

Burned Down. NEW YORK, February 2.—The house of George Winans at Boutonville, West Chester county, was destroyed by fire last night, and four of Winan's children, whose ages ranged from two to eight years, were burned to death.

The parents left home yesterday after noch, leaving the children in the house to take care of themselves. In some way the house caught fire. It was a frame structure, and stood alone in an isolated place. As far as can be learned, no one knew of As far as cal be learned, no one knew of the fire until Winans returned home last night and found the house burned dewn. Search was made for the children, but no trace of the youngsters could be found. They were finally given up as lost. There is little doubt that they perished in the burned building.

RESPECT TO GERMANY'S WISHES. Steamers Not to Be Searched Except

Inder Grave Suspicions LONDON, February 2-In the house of commons today Mr. Brodrick, the under ecretary of state for foreign affairs, replying to a question, affirmed the accuracy of a statement of Count von Buelow, the German minister of foreign affairs, in the reichstag, as to the British engagements

regarding searching vessels.

He explained that the government undertook that there should be no search at Aden or at points more distant from the seat of war, because there was nothing to prevent the shipping of contraband from intervening ports. The government, he added, had not surrendered any right, but on the representations of the German gov-ernment and assurances of the mail steamer company Great Britain had agreed, pending further arrangement, not to arrest mail ships, except on the gravest suspicions. Point-No-Point, in the Chesapeake bay, becost not to exceed \$50,000.

Narrow Escape of Chief Swenie.

CHICAGO, February 2.-Fire Chief Swe nie had a narrow-escape from death early eday in the burning factory of the Rauch Furniture Manufacturing Company. The veteran head of the department was overcome by smoke and fell unconscious in the rear of the office on the first floor. Mem bers of Engine Company No. 3 bore Chief Swenie from the building just in time to save his life.

ol. Williams' Remains En Route East NEW YORK, February 2.-A dispatch from San Francisco says the body of Col. Charles Williams of the U.S. Marine Corps, who died there Tuesday, was ship-ped yesterday for Washington, where it will be interred.

Dixie Passes the Virginia Capes. CAPE HENRY, Va., February 2.-United States cruiser Dixie passed in this morning, bound up the bay

Action on a Number of Important Measures.

Favored.

mittee's instructions were given as fol-

it is the opinion of this committee that

the Metropolitan street railway and the

Capital Traction Company should be re-

Former Difficulties Removed.

as a reason why the demand on the part o

and the expense of supplying a limited amount of electric power is much less than with this service running at full force.

Favorable Reports Ordered.

Senate bill 126 to provide for the com-

Adversely Reported.

Senate bill 1473 to regulate the hours

dered reported adversely. This action was

based on the fact that the police and fire

department forces are so small that any shortening of hours before the forces are increased would result in a material detri-

Hearing to Insurance Men.

To Pay Mrs. Ashby. The House committee on claims has fa-

orably reported a bill to pay to Mrs. Clare M. Ashby \$2,866, the balance one year's

salary of her husband, late consul at Color

who was drowned in the Bay of Colon

ecommended that the usual custom be fol-

while at his post. The State Department

A Statue of Justice Chase.

A Grand Army Statue.

Mr. Cummings has introduced in the

ing that permission be granted the Grand

Army of the Republic of the United States

of America to erect a statue to the memory

and horor of the late Benjamin F. Stephen-

son, founder of the Grand Army of the Re

A Light House and Fog Signal.

Mr. De Graffenreid of Texas introduced a

facture or sell trade checks.

Mr. Simon, permitting residents of Cali-fornia, Oregon and Washington to use the timber on public lands for domestic pur-

Death of Maj. Ellwood Griest

LANCASTER, Pa., February 2 .- Major

Steamship Arrivals.

den, from Bremen.

ing certificates of the board of audit.

citizens should not be complied with.

lows:

ommittee present.

amendment:

by Mr. Gallir

ment to the service.

'ommissioners.

propriated.

MANY LOCAL BILLS HALL OF RECORDS NEEDED THE FIRST REPORT Chairman Mercer Trying to Find the

> imperative Demand for a Fireproof Building for Strage of Documents Belonging b Gernment.

The chiefs of seeral executive departments of the government have been trying from time to time or a number of years to induce Congress to provide in this city a fireproof building or the storage of valuable documents belonging to different branches of the government. These records FAVORABLE REPORTS and documents, which are of priceless value and importance to the government, are in many instances stored in places where they The Senate committee on the District of Columbia today held an important meetare exposed to fire, besides taking up valuable room.

ing and took action on a number of important local measures. Members of the Chairman Mercer of the House committee committee present were Senators McMil-lan, Hansbrough, Proctor, Pritchard, Baker, Stewart, Martin, Kenny and Clarkon public buildings and grounds has recently been in communication with the heads of departments to ascertain the amount of space each one would probably require. This was with a view of determining what size building should be provided if Congress decides to take up the subject at this session, which is problematical. The committee instructed Mr. Charles Moore, clerk of the committee, to inform the Commissioners that in the opinion of the committee the time had arrived when an all-night schedule should be enforced on certain railroads of the city. The com-

subject at this session, which is problematical.

Mr. Mercer received a letter today from the Secretary of War which says: "The Leads of the several tureaus of this department are upanimous in urging the importance of a suitable place for the permanent storage of the records of their respective offices. The quartermaster general of the army says: 'Notwithstanding the fact that the clerical force of this office is crowded to the utmost extent, yet the accommodations are not sufficient for both files and clerks, as a result of which a branch of this office was moved into a rented building during the past month. The space now occupied by the files of this office is 52,270 cubic feet, besides which there has been sent to the Philadelphia depot five boxes, which occupy 5,120 cubic feet."

Secretary Root incloses an estimate of the amount of cubic feet required by each bureau of the department. quired to begin at once an all-night schedule of cars on each of their city lines, with cars running at no greater intervals than thirty minutes between 1 and 6 o'clock a.m."

The necessity for an all-night schedule was proposed by Mr. McMillan and was approved promptly by all the members of the committee present.

The opinion was generally expressed that this city has grown in size sufficiently to have its city cars run all night, as do the street cars of other cities of an equal population. reau of the department.

The Secretary of the Navy has also for

The Secretary of the Navy has also forwarded to Mr. Mercer an estimate of the amount of room required by the bureaus of his department, setting forth the amount of space each one requires. All the chiefs of bureaus are unanimous in urging the necessity of providing adequate quarters for the storage of valuable documents and to relieve the main building.

The Secretary of State has replied to the letter of Chairman Mercer inclosing an estimate of the amount of space required by his department. It is estimated that the manuscript archives should be stored and they would fill 125 cases seven feet long by three and one-half feet by one and one-half feet. In addition a floor space of 3,000 square feet, with fifteen feet height of celling, would be required for documents. When the question of all-night cars has been agitated in years past the difficulty of giving such a service with horses as a motive power, or later with cable, were urged citizens should not be complied with. When cables were in general use it was urged that several hours' intermission were absolutely necessary in order to have the cable looked over and, when necessary, repaired. Then, too, in the case of a cable service the expense of supplying the power was as great with a few cars as with the entire service in operation. With an electric service this condition has been changed, and the expense of supplying a limited

NOTICE SERVED ON TAYLOR.

Man Who Posted the Paper Placed Under Arrest.

The committee ordered favorable reports FRANKFORT, Ky., February 2.-Gov. on the following Senate bills without Taylor has been served with notice of a suit for an injunction to restrain him from interfering with the action of the legislature and to prevent him from holding a Senate 1873, to provide for the purchase session of the legislature at London. Servof certain property for school purposes.
Senate 1996, revoking and annulling the subdivision of Pencote Heights.
Senate 2399, to amend the act incorporating the convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the diocese of Washington. ice was secured despite the most stringent orders to the sentries to allow nobody to pass in or out of the capitol grounds. Orders to this effect were given early in

the morning, but were revoked later, and those having passes were allowed free ac cess to all parts of the capitol square. As soon as word was brought to Gov.

pulsory support of children by parents in the District was referred to the subcom-mittee on charities for minor amendments, after which it is to be reported favorably by Mr. Callbreau. As soon as word was brought to Gov. Taylor that the petition for the injunction had been file. the orders were renewed, but they were not renewed quick enough. Alonzo Walker, the stenographer of the democratic attorneys, gained entrance to the grounds before the renewal of the order, and, watching his chance, pinned a conv of police on the deep of the executive. by Mr. Gallinger.
Senate bill 122 to amend the criminal laws of the District was ordered reported favorably by Mr. Pritchard, with an amendment suggested by Judge Kimball and approved by the Commissioners relating to the form of bond to be given to guarantee appearance for trial in court. copy of notice on the door of the executive mansion, which action constitutes a legal notice to Gov. Taylor. Walker was at once under arrest and is now in the service of policemen and firemen was or

placed under arrest and is now in the guard house.

It is announced that a special session of the legislature will be held at 2 o'clock in the Capital Hotel, and there are rumors that all those who take part in the meeting will be placed under arrest and taken to London.

No confirmation of this story can be obtained, and it is probably only rumor, as

tained, and it is probably only rumor, as far as arrests at the afternoon meeting are

The subcommittee on judiciary of the EVIDENCE AGAINST WHITTAKER. House District committee will give a hearing tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock on Constable Harrod Says He Offered to House bill 7337, proposing a general insur-

Buy His Liberty. FRANKFORT, Ky., February 2.-Constais the Commissioners' bill which was preble arrod, the officer who took Harland pared in consultation with the Underwrit-Whittaker, the alleged assassin, to Louisers' Association, and seeks to provide a uniform law and additional regulations for all insurance companies of the District. The same subcommittee will give a hear-ing next Tuesday afternoon on the bill to reimburse Holy Cross College \$2,200, for a water main laid by the college. This bill evidence pointing to the accused man's guilt. Harrod says that Whittaker, while en route to Louisville, told him that he had some \$3,000 at home and \$5 in his pocket, which he would give to be allowed to es has been reported upon adversely by the

> The officer also says that Whittaker con tradicts the statement of Capt. Davis, in whose company he was found when ar-Davis insists that Whittaker was sitting

> in a room adjoining Gov. Taylor's office when the shot that felled Seyator Goebel was fired. Constable Harrod claims that Whittaker says he was on the third floor

lowed of granting the balance of salary to the widow of a diplomatic agent who dies at his post of duty. Mr. Ashby was well known in this city, where he spent a year or two. His resi-dence was in Virginia. SARCASTIC MEXICAN COMMENT. Correo Espanol Discusses Trouble in

Kentucky as Civil War. CITY OF MEXICO, February 2.-The Mr. Southard has introduced a bill in the election difficulties in Kentucky are regarded here as indicating that that section House (H. R. 7937) providing that for the purchase, by the joint committee on the of the American union is in a state of civil war, and Correo Espanol, the organ of the library, from Mr. Henry S. Brewington, of the statue by Mills of Salmon P. Chase, late chief justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, the sum of \$25,000 be ap-proprieted. Spanish colony, sarcastically remarks that the United States is giving a fine example to Latin America and adds that if a similar state of things were apparent in any Latin American country the newspapers and the public of Yankeeland would be clamoring for American intervention. Kentucky has in the past few days attracted about as much attention as South Africa. House a resolution (H. J. Res. 153) provid-

NO INDICTMENTS.

Report on Polygamous Relations of Federal Office Holders.

public of the United States of America, on one of the public reservations of the city of Washington, to be designated by the Secretary of War, the joint committee on the library, the superintendent of public buildings and grounds, and the committee of the Grand Army of the Republic appointed by it for the reservations. The committee investigating charges that certain federal appointees were polygamists received a report today, forwarded to Chairman Loud from the United States atorney at Logan, Utah, stating that no inof the Grand Army of the Republic ap-pointed by it for that purpose: Provided that the statue, with pedestal, shall cost not less than \$15,000, and that it shall be presented to the people of the United States by the Grand Army of the Republic. dictment was pending against former Postmaster Smith of Logan for polygamy or unlawful cohabitation. 18

A further report, on another official, is yet to be received. The committee agreed on the Loud bill, relating to second class mail matter, except as to sections 2 and 3, relating to Mr. Wachter has introduced a bill in the House (H. R. 7840) providing that a lighthouse and fog signal be established at sample copies, which are still under contween Cove Point and Smith's Point, at a

sideration.

The house judiciary committee decided today to give hearings next Tuesday on the various bills and resolutions relating to polygamy. W. Rij Campbell, an anti-Mormon, will be heard, as will such others who Mr. De Graffenreid of Texas introduced a bill repealing the inhibition of pensions to relatives of those who participated in the rebellion against the United States.

Bills were introduced in the Senate yesterday as follows: By Mr. Mason, creating a court of perison appeals.

Mr. Nelson, making it unlawful to manufacture or sell trade checks.

Mr. Simon, permitting residents of Callfornia, Oregon and Washington to use the are present.

The uniformity of marriage and divorce laws also will be considered. The commit-tee favorably reported the bill permitting depositions in United States courts to be

Threatened Lockout in Chicago. CHICAGO, February 2.-Failure on the part of the Building Trades Council of Chicago to act on the rules submitted by the Contractors' Association at their meeting today will probably result in a lockout

Ellwood Griest, postmaster of Lancaster and father of Secretary of the Common-wealth W. W. Griest, died today from Explosion at a Fire in Little Rock. chronic bronchitis, aged seventy-six years. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., February 2.-A lo Mr. Griest had been prominent in reput lican politics in this state for many years. He was one of the criginal members of the republican party and a member of its first state convention. of \$150,000 was caused today by a fire that destroyed the store of the Dickinson Arms Company and partially destroyed eight smaller establishments. A quantity of dynamite and glant powder in the building dynamic and gram occupied by the Dickinson Arms Company exploded with tremendous force, breaking at least \$15,000 worth of window glass At New York-Saale, from Bremen; Dresthroughout the city.

Philippine Commission Present Their Conclusions.

SENT TO SENATE BY PRESIDENT

Subject Treated at Great Length by the Members.

SOME RECOMMENDATIONS

The first half of the report of the Philinoine commission, which was delivered to President McKinley yesterday afternoon was transmitted to the Senate this after noon. It is signed by Jacob G. Schurman, president; George Dewey, Chas. Denby and Dean C. Worcester. It gives a full description of the efforts made by the commission while at Manila to terminate the insurrec tion and secure pacification of the islands A paper is devoted to the population of the Philippines and is followed by a paper descriptive of the different races that populate the archipelago. The following subjects are then treated in the order given: Educa tion, government, the judicial system, naval matters, the clergy and religious orders the registration law, the law of marriage the currency, the Chinese in the Philippines, public health. The volume also contains large number of exhibits, consisting of the preliminary report already furnished-the President, a copy of President McKinley's instructions to the commission, a copy of the proclamation issued by the commission at Manila, April 4, 1869; a number of letters written by the Filipino emissaries and sent to the commission at Manila, relating to matters then pending before the commission on the subject of a termination of the insurrection. There are also several drafts of constitutions proposed by prominent Filipinos, one being a copy of the so-called Philippine republic constitution. Another constitution is that prepared for the Island of Negros. A third paper on government in the islands was prepared by a distinguished native of the islands. There is also presented a scheme of government outlined by Paterno, a leading Filipino. Another exhibit is a list of the monastic holdings of the Philippines and a scheme for a sanitary board.

A Territorial Government. arge number of exhibits, consisting of the

A Territorial Government.

It presents the conclusions reached by he commission on matters pertaining to the Philippines, its view of industrial, social and economic conditions, and an elaborate plan of government. The commission de clares its belief that at present the islands need the protection of the United States. It believes that the real desire of the majority of the inhabitants of the islands is for a guarantee of the human rights which belong to them, but were denied under the rule of Spain. The commission discusses at great length different propositions for a government of the islands and calls particular attention to the question whether or not the Philippine possessions shall be one commonwealth or a confederation, and recommends a complete territorial government with a governor appointed by the President of the United States.

The report in its plan of government says: clares its belief that at present the islands

That it will be safe and expedient and desirable to grant to the inhabitants of the archipelago a large measure of home rule in local affairs. Their towns should enjoy archipelago a large measure of home rule in local affairs. Their towns should enjoy substantially the rights, privileges and immunities of towns in one of the territories of the United States. As to the provinces, the commission is of the opinion that they should be turned into counties and vested with substantially the same functions as those enjoyed in a county in one of the territories of the United States. This system might be applied to Luzon and the Visayan Islands at once, with some exceptions, though inconsiderable, in the mountain regions, and a beginning might also be made on the coast of Mindanao, while the Sulu archipelago, calling for special arrangement with the sultan, need not be considered in this connection. It is, of course, intended that the Filipinos themselves shall, subject to the general laws which may be enacted in this regard, manage their own town and county affairs by the agency of their own officers, whom they themselves elect, with no contribution to this work from American officials, except what is implied in the Philippine conception of intervention and control on the part of the central government at Manila.

Restricted Suffrage.

Restricted Suffrage.

The suffrage should be restricted by educational or property qualifications, or perhaps even both. The system will necessitate a small body of American officials of great ability and integrity, and of n patience and tact in dealing with other races. They may be called advisers, residents or commissioners. One such commissioner for every 250,000 natives should suffice. It would be the duty of the fice. It would be the duty of the commissioners to make regular reports of their work to some department of the government at Manila, presumably the Secretary of the Interior. Their main function would be to advise the county and town officials in the proper discharge of their duties. In watching the collection of local revenue and controlling its expenditure the commissioners would find the most important portion of their duties.

Against a Protectorate.

Argument is made against a system of government by protectorate, as entertained by the insurgent leaders, under which they should enjoy all the powers of an independent, sovereign government, and the Amercans should assume all obligations to foreign nations for their good use of those powers. This would create an impossible situation for the United States. Internal dominion and external responsibility must

dominion and external responsibility must go hand in hand.

"Undoubtedly," says the report, "the raising of the American flag in the Philippine Islands has entailed great responsibilities upon us; but to guarantee external protection while renouncing internal dominion is no way of escaping from them. On the contrary, while you pull down the flag you only pile up difficulties."

The forms of British colonial government are discussed at length, and it is shown that none of them would be applicable to the present case.

A Model Government. A territorial government as a model for

the Philippines is discussed as follows: "There is now only one kind of territory in the United States, apart from the unor ganized territory of Alaska. (But orig-inally and for a long time there were terriinally and for a long time there were territories of the first class and territories of the second class.) The fundamental difference was that in the former the legislatures were elected by the people; in the latter, appointed by the President. In the ordinance of 1787 it was provided that in the Northwest territory the governor and judges should make laws by selection from state statutes. Louislana—all that territory west of the Mississippi, from the Guif of Mexico to the Lake of the Woods, extending indefinitely westward—was the first territory acquired beyond the original limits of the United States, and after the temporary regime authorized by Congress in 1803 an elaborate scheme of organization was framed, which, becoming law in 1804, has been the model for all subsequent bills of territorial organization." That act is set forth in full by the commission. It provides for the appointment of a governor and a secretary of the treasury of the territory and defines their powers. It vests the legislative powers in the governor and in thirteen of the most fit and discreet persons of the territory, to be called the legislative council, who shall be appointed annually by the President of the United States. The governor, by and with the advice and consent of the legislative council, or a majority of them, shall have power to alter, modify or repeal the laws which may be in force at the commencement of this act. Courts are also provided for.

This was prepared by Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence. tories of the first class and territories of

Powers of Congress Unlimited. The commission proceeds to discuss the powers of Congress over the Philippines, in which it claims that these powers are of unlimited extent. The report set forth a legal argument on this question.

The subject of the Philippine civil serv-

ice is also fully treated, the report explain-ing that under the form of government recommended for the Philippines by the

commission, nearly all the effices will, of course, be filled by Flipinos themselves; and it is a safe and desirable rule that no American should be appointed to any office in the Philippines for which a reasonably qualified Flipino can by any possibility be secured. Of course, the merit of business system must be adopted and lived up to. The patronage or spoils system would prove absolutely fatal to good government in this new oriental territory. It will be necessary to institute in Manifa a civil service board or commission, analogous to that which exists in many of the states of the Union, whose duty it shall be to ascertain, by competitive examinations states of the Union, whose duty it shall be to ascertain, by competitive examinations of a very practical character, the relative qualifications of the Filipinos who seek admission to the public service. In the Filipino civil service there should be, besides provisions for tests of fitness before appointment, regulations to insure promotion. provisions of tests of interest sector ap-pointment, regulations to insure promotion upon merit, and tenure of office during effi-ciency and good behavior. A small num-ber of American officials will be necessary for the Philippine service. The highest, ac-cording to the form of government recom-mended by the commission, may be di-vided into two classes. In the first group helong the government services attorney

vided into two classes. In the first group belong the governor, secretary, attorney general, certain judges and other officers of the territorial government. To the second group belong the directing heads of the postal, customs and other departments of the federal service in the Philippines. The members of the first group will be appointed by the President; those of the second probably transferred from the home service. In neither case will there be examination.

The commission has carefully considered the feasibility of assimilating the tariff of the Philippines to that of the United States. The differences, however, appear to be funamental and irreconcilable. The tariffs are as far apart as the corresponding economc and social conditions of the two coun-ries. So long as the existing chasm renains between the economic and social conditions of the Philippines and those of the United States, so long will it remain impracticable to identify their tariffs These conditions are not more fatal to uni These conditions are not more fatal to uniformity of protective tariffs than to uniformity of revenue tariffs, for they make it equally impossible to devise a uniform dutlable list of revenue-producing commodities. Accordingly, the commission recommends that, at the present time, no attempt be made to assimiliate the customs dutles of the Philippines to those of the United States. United States. A similar recommendation, and for sim-

ilar reasons, is also made in regard to the internal revenue taxes of the two countries. It is recommended that the change of government should go into operation as

government should go into soon as possible. A complete history of the Spanish government is given, and the municipal governments now existing are described, as well as the judicial system, the clergy and religious orders, the law of registration and marriages, the currency in the Blands, the Chinese there and the conditions of the conditions of the conditions of the conditions of the conditions.

CAPT. GARDEN RESIGNS.

Lieut. Burrows Designated to Act as Chief of the Capitol Police. Capt. Garden, chief of the police force of the Capitol, has resigned from his position. and Sergeant-at-Arms Ransdell has tem porarily designated Lieut. Burrows of the force to fill the place of captain until a permanent appointment shall have been

Capt. Garden's resignation was tendered to the sergeant-at-arms voluntarily, in order that the new administration of the Senate might be unhampered. It was accepted by Mr. Ransdell with expressions of appreciation for the work that has been done by Capt. Garden, who is given thirty days leave of absence.

leave of absence.

Since Capt. Garden has been at the head of the police force of the Senate that force has been brought to a high state of efficiency, and extended in its jurisdiction from the limits of the Capitol building to cover the grounds of the Capitol. His work has been especially commendable, as it has resulted in causing many objectionable characters to be a section of the capitol and acters to keep away from the Capitol build-

DAUGHTERS OF 1812.

Bill Introduced to Incorporate the National Society.

A bill has been introduced in the Senate to incorporate the National Society of the United States Daughters of 1812, with the following incorporators: Mrs. Flora Adams Darling of New York, Mrs. William Garry Slade of New York, Mrs. Louis W. Hall of Pennsylvania, Mrs. Edward Roby of Illinois, Mrs. M. A. Ludin of New York, Mrs. Le Roy Sunderland Smith of New York, Miss Helen G. Bailey of New Hampshire, Mrs. Alfred Russell of Michigan, Mrs. William Lee of Massachusetts, Mrs. William Tod Helmuth of New York, Mrs. William Tod Helmuth of New York, Mrs. Nelson V. Tius of Massachusetts, and others, who may hereafter be designated for service on the board.

The purposes of the society are declared to be as follows:

"To representate the management of the society are declared to be as follows:

"To perpetuate the memory and spirit of the men and women who were identified with the war of 1812 by publication of memoirs of famous women of the United States during that period, and the investigation, preservation and publication of authentic records of men in the military, naval and civil service of the United States during the said period, by making the society one of the factors of educational and patriotic progress, and by the promotion and erection of a house or home where the descendants of the zealous and brave patriots who achieved American Independence, who have need of such a home, may be sheltered from the storms of life."

The society is authorized to hold real estate to the value of \$500,000.

Disbarred From Practice. Nathan W. Fitzgerald of this city was lisbarred from further practice before the Interior Department and its several bureaux by the Secretary of the Interior, on January 29, 1900, upon evidence that he had attempted by various means to secure

no legal or equitable claim.

Other recently disberred from practice before the department are: Wm. A. Aultman, Mt. Orab, Ohio; Geo. Abbott, Hamburg, N.Y., and Frank H. Kerr, Steubenville, Ohio.

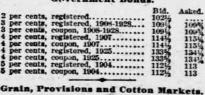
fees due another attorney, to which he had

To Be Postmaster at Macon, Ga. The President today nominated Harry S. Edwards to be postmaster at Macon, Ga.

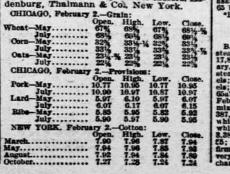
Trial Trip of the Goldsborough. SEATTLE, Wash., February 2.-The toredo boat Goldsborough, under construction in Portland, will have her trial trip in Elliot bay. She is expected to go on the dry dock at Port Orchard in a few days and then to

take her preliminary spin. Remains of Soldiers Sent Home. SAN FRANCISCO, February 2.-The remains of forty-eight soldiers whose bodies were brought here from the Philippines a week ago, have been shipped to relatives and friends of the dead in parious states, principally in Washington, Idaho, Oregon, South Dakota and Nebraska. About seven-ty-five yet remain at the Presidio. Among the names of those shipped is Charles Dunn of the Aster Buttern.

the names of those sample of the Astor Battery. Government Bonds.



Furnished by W. B. Hibbs & Co., bankers and brokers, 1419 F st., members New York stock exchange, correspondents Messrs, Ladenburg, Thalmann & Col, New York.



Steel Issues Were Also in Good Demand Again.

GENERAL MARKET REPORTS

Special D'snatch to The Evening Star

NEW YORK, February 2.- The reviving interest in the stock market which showed earlier in the week in the industrial department extended to the railway list today with a decided influence on prices. The demand for the investment shares was followed by a considerable covering movement in various parts of the list. New York Central was advanced 1 per cent early in the day under liberal dealings, and the granger issues moved up in sympathy with this de mand. In the latter group a short interest

formed the basis for the improvement. Around the noon hour Southern Pacific, Baltimore and Ohio and the lower priced shares were taken up under a mixed volume of business. The feeling around the board room was more optimistic than for some time, but it was thought that the advance had been a trifle rapid, and might not hold. Traders sold a few stocks to take profits

Traders sold a few stocks to take profits, but it was not apparent that these sales had any special influence on sentiment. There was only a very moderate increase in the volume of commission business, but commission houses are predicting the return of the public at an early date.

Cheap money and a better recognition of the meaning of the trunk line consolidation are relied upon to bring about a good spring market. Such a market is in a measure essential to the plans of the larger interests, and, this being so, the rise may come in spite of the political arguments of the skeptical.

The idea of an advancing market during a campaign year is not popular in quarters short of stock or where the desire to buy can only be yielded to at a lower level. Should a rise come there will be plenty of stocks for sale, but the market is in a better position to withstand scares than at any time for a half year.

The steel stocks reflect an occasional selling to take profits, but there is no abatement of the confidence in the logic of

The steel stocks reflect an occasional sell-ing to take profits, but there is no abate-ment of the confidence in the logic of higher prices for this group. Dividends are being earned on a large scale, and for an-other year at least a remarkable show-ing is practically assured.

The buying of Tennessee Coal and Iron forced the price well over par, and some

The buying of Tennessee Coal and Iron forced the price well over par, and some wonderful figures were offered as representing present earnings. American Smelting was well taken on its semi-official reports of prosperity to a degree insuring dividends on the common stock. The whole line of steel shares would seem to be on the verge of vindicating last year's predictions. ons. One thing remains to consider in this

connection, namely, that the weakest accounts in the street are those carrying those issues at fancy prices and which would have been sold out in December had there been a market for them. They are having their day now, but the acceptance of them all as being worthy will lead to unfortunate results. All industrials are not bad, but it is not a difficult task to believe that a few sre.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

New York Stock Market Stock Market.

Open. High. Low. Close.
355, 35 38 38 38,
385, 385 37 577
947, 85 944, 943
1185, 1187, 117, 118
1103, 1043, 1043, 1033,
204, 205, 207, 205,
602, 635, 624, 635,
744, 777, 744, 777
555, 625, 635, 624,
765, 765, 755, 755,
766, 765, 755, 755,
766, 766, 767, 768,
29, 29, 29, 29,
611, 62, 611, 612,
1675, 168, 168, 124,
1675, 168, 168, 168,
119, 119, 119, 119,
11075, 168, 1075, 168, American Cotton Off A S. Wire
Am. Steel & Wire pfd...
American Sogar...
American Tobacco...
Atchison...
Atchis Chicago Gas
C, M. and St. Paul...
Chicago R. I. & Pacific.
Chic. St. P., M. & O...
Chic. & G. Western...
Consolidated Gas... Con. Tobacco, pfd.
Con. Tobacco, pfd.
Delaware & Hudson.
Federal Steel.
Federal Steel.
General Electric. 54% 75 124 Louisville & Nashville 79% Metropolitan Traction 172 Mannattan Elevated 95% Missouri Pacific 44% M. K. & T. pfd 52% National Lead to 57% National Lead to 57% Missouri Pacific M., K. & T., pfd. National Lead C

53 161/2 96 461/2 751/2 877/4 21 861/2 465/2 Ontario & Western Washington Stock Exchange.

Texas Pacific Tenn. Coal and Iron...... Union Pacific.

Union Pacific, pfd.....

S. Leather, pfd.

Washington Stock Exchange.

Sales—regular call, 12 o'clock m.—Columbia Railtoad 5s, \$500 at 1114; Capital Traction, 9 at 91%,
29 at 91%. Washington Gas, 25 at 54%, 25 at 54%,
10 at 54%. Mercentheler Linotype, 10 at 105%, 10
at 106%, 10 at 196%, 10 at 196%, 10 at 196%, 10
at 196%, 10 at 196%, 10 at 196%, 10 at 196%, 10
at 197, 10 at 1974. American Graphophone, 30 at 111%, 29 at 114%, 20 at 114%. After call—Washington Gas, 25 at 54%.

District of Columbia Bonds.—3.65s, 1924, funding,
116% bid.

Miscellaneous Bonds.—Metropolitan Railroad 5s,
1122 bid. Metropolitan Railroad cert. indebt., A, 112
bid. Metropolitan Railroad cert. indebt., 2, 112
bid. Metropolitan Railroad 6s, 129 bid. 131
saked. Columbia Railroad 6s, 129 bid. 131
sed. Columbia Railroad 2d mort. 5s, 111½ bid.
Washington Gas Co. Series A, 6s, 113 bid. Wash bid. Metropolitan Raitroad cert. in 6 bt., P. 112 bd.
115 asked. Columbia Raitroad cert. in 6 bt., P. 112 bd.
115 asked. Columbia Raitroad cert. in 6 bt., P. 112 bd.
115 asked. Columbia Raitroad cert. in 6 bt., P. 113 bd.
Washington Gas Co. series R. 6s. 113 bid. U. S. Electric Light debt. imp., 6s. 116 asked. U. S. Electric Light debt. imp., 6s. 116 asked. U. S. Electric Light debt. imp., 6s. 116 asked. U. S. Electric Light debt. in 6 bt., 100 bid. U. S. Electric Light debt. in 6 bt., 100 bid. Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone con. 5s. 105 bid. Washington Market Co. 1st 6s. 114 bid. American Graphophone debt. 100 bid. Second, 155 bid. Chesapeake. Second, 155 bid. Chesapeake. Parket Companies. 200 bid. Second, 155 bid. Chesapeake. 125 bid. Columbia, 155 bid. Chesapeake. 125 bid. Columbia, 155 bid. Chesapeake. 125 bid. Chesapeake. Mashington Loan and Trust, 157 bid, 152 asked. Washington Loan and Trust, 158 bid. 152 asked. Washington Saff Deposit and Trust, 157 bid, 152 asked. Washington Saff Deposit. 71 bid. So asked. Raitle Corcoran, 60 bid. Metropolitan, 80 bid. 40 asked. Corcoran, 60 bid. Pranklin, 45 bid. Metropolitan, 80 bid. 40 asked. Corcoran, 60 bid. Pranklin, 150 bid. Chesapeake. 150 bid. 152 asked. Washington Saff Deposit and Saff Deposit 150 bid. 152 asked. Washington Saff Deposit 20 bid. National Chon, 103 bid. 60 asked. Chemorela, 150 bid. 154 asked. Washington Saff Deposit Saff

65 bid. *Ex. dividend.

BALTIMORE, February 2.—Flour quiet and steady; unchanged; receipts, 5,605 barrels; exports, 17,855 barrels. Wheat very dull; spot and February, 71½,671½; March, 73 aaked; May, 74½,671½; steamer No. 2 red, 675,607½; receipts, 64,552 bushels; exports, 151,985 bushels; stock, 519,821 bushels; sales, 8,600 bushels; southers wheat by sample. 65a73; do. on grade, 68a72. Corn firm; spot and February, 57a37½; March, 375,6375; steamer mixed, 38a36½; receipts, 41,129 bushels; exports, 381,278 bushels; stock, 1,169,541 bushels; southern white and yellow corn, 37a38. Outs firm; No. 2 wilted, 31a31½; No. 2 mixed, 30a firm; No. 2 wilted, 31a31½; No. 2 mixed, 30a firm; No. 2 wilted, 31a31½; No. 2 mixed, 30a firm; No. 2 wilted, 30a firm; No. 2 mixed, 30a firm; No.